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AN LINE OF STEAMBOATS.
BALTIMORE UNION DURING the present week,
DRY GOODS,
No. 281 NORTH SECOND STREET,
The Dentist to a King and his Volume.

or 1000000

"sweet home." My studies; my observations, my habits, my amusements, my company, my very eating, every thing furnished her with subjects for her torment. She has found fault with the expression of my face while brushing my hat or pulling on my gloves. Inconceivable is the amount of suffering she has inflicted upon me, notwithstanding I have a thousand times informed her of the nature and degree of my antipathy, and explained to her its irresistible force. Instead of being convinced of her error, she would vainly attempt to reason me into an acknowledgement of mine, never failing on those occasions to find fault with me upon that very score; when I could bear it no longer, and would flee.

In perpetual torments at home, I have gone abroad, in the language of lottery-ticket buyers, to try my luck, but like those same speculators, I was once only in five hundred times successful. I did not often, it is true, hear my own faults melodiously decanted on, but what was almost as insupportable, I was doomed to listen to those of other people. I called, for instance, socially one evening on my old friend Frank Collins and his charming young bride. Frank and I have always had a sort of brotherly intimacy, so that I was acknowledged in a moment upon the most friendly footing; and the conversation I had interrupted by my entrance was resumed by Madame's pretty sister, who said to me, with a most gracious smile, "We were speaking of Tom Willet." "A little wild," I observed, "but a most excellent man." "One of the best fellows on earth," added Frank. "Yes," said the young bride, "he is, indeed;" her beautiful face absolutely pouring forth benevolence as she gazed on him with many and merited praises, both as a son and as a brother. The beauty of the eulogist, the benevolence of her smile, her heart-felt tones, the purity and honest warmth of her sentiments, lighted up every generous emotion in my breast, both towards her and the worthy fellow of whom she spoke. She went on, and, like an angel pitying human frailty, regretted one little fault after another (in which husband, mother, and sister joined with the most amiable corroborations) until poor Tom's character, moral, social and intellectual, was completely unravelled and picked to pieces—ravelled and picked, too, out of bonafide admiration and kindness for him. Reader, hadst ever an intermittent?—recollect thy sensations, stretching and quailing in agony, as the chill came creeping coldly on; they will in some degree intimate to you my feelings on this occasion. At the first available pause, I took what might be called an impetuous leave, and the instant I touched the pavement of the street, instinctively set off and ran at full speed for half a square. Thank God, said I, I am out; I would not be wedded into such a smiling, fault-finding net for all the beauty and wealth of the city concentrated even in an adoring wife.

I once loved, devotedly loved, a being who, faithful herself, never polluted her sweet voice by uttering those of others. A young rosy creature whose feelings had all their pristine wildness and purity, like the mountain rivulet which has not yet its current poured in low and earthly channels. With her, what realities of the present, what dreams of the future, did I enjoy? But, alas! it became my duty, two days after our rapturous reacquaintance, to present our affairs for approval to her guardians, as that important referee styled her relationship to my affianced. I always felt a slight quaking at that pure feminine termination "ess," but on this occasion I trembled outright. The kind old lady was as gracious as she was grave and deliberative; but it was proper, in this discharge of her duty to her ward, to inquire of me respecting some silly reports, merely out of formality, and a desire to satisfy every one interested in the affair. Never was poor lover so covered with faults, and covered, too, so gently; and never, certainly, had a lover such difficulty to remain in such a presence. Gradually her smiles became awful, and I felt that it was next to an impossibility for my nerves to sustain much longer her strain of fault-finding, whose melody, according to musical technologists, was a genuine *Adagio Cantabile*. At length she paused; and, biting her fan all the while, looked upon the floor very solemnly for at least two minutes, before she resumed the discharge of her duty. She had now only to notice some trifling faults which she herself had remarked, but such, doubtless, as arose from the goodness of my heart; when, with a motherly kindness on her part, and consternation on mine, she brought on the very heat of the engagement. My antipathy commanded my locomotive organs to bear me away, and my will heroically struggled to hold me to my post: fault after fault came flowing forth in smiles of severity, and the struggle grew every moment more difficult. I called up the image of my enchantress—it would not do; my horrors overpowered me, and I fled precipitately from the bland old lady's presence. It was presently reported that I was subject to fits of *furore*; my beloved innocent wedded Sam Phelps; and I was apt to console myself for the loss of the young lady with the reflection that I had also lost her smooth, keen, dreadful, female guardian.

My health, already afflicted by daily excitements of my antipathy abroad, added to the continuous and interminable conflicts with my poor gentle aunt at home, now rapidly declined. I grew fretful, irritable, abstracted and melancholy; the world was all a blank before me; I saw in it only crowds of gray and busy creatures, ready at any moment to sting me through my great antipathy. Indeed, I at length imagined that there really were such existences as evil spirits, that meddlesomely attended individual humanity; and that mine amused its spiritship by eternally suggesting to the company I happened in to utter the subject of my great moral horror. How else, thought I, does it occur that every body falls more or less into that agonizing vein the instant I appear? When I make morning calls, or spend a sociable hour in the evening, or stop into a friend's office, or stop with an acquaintance a moment in the street, I am doomed to hear amiable regrets about persons for whom the greatest regard or greatest admiration is entertained; to which regrets every thing pertaining to humanity is made the subject—such as, *deformities of form, deformities of person, want of grace, tallness and shortness, fatness and leanness, all sorts of ancestry and family accidents, all sorts of tastes, manners, habits, associations, and equities; with a great variety of noses, eyes, chins, ankles, eyebrows, hair, cheeks, waists, busts, shoulders, mouths, teeth, feet, hands, voices and complexions, both natural and artificial.* But what convinced me, for a time, that my evil spirit influenced these matters, was the fact, that in manifold instances I

have heard wives seeking their husbands, husbands their wives, and both their children and servants, in the most natural and exultant manner; yet the instant I made my appearance their voices softened, their countenances were smoothed, and every expression flowed gently into the blandest possible fault-finding, entirely prompted by kind considerations. Upon much and cautious inquiry, however, I found that amiable fault-finding was ubiquitous, and, consequently, independent of any specific connexion with me.

According to the advice of an eminent man, I once determined to seek repose for my worn nerves by travelling in a direction which, I confidently hoped, would bring me in contact with persons so rude as to insure the finding of faults in its natural and appropriate harshness. The first night of my journey found me seated, with a tolerable appetite, at a well stored supper table; in the honours of which officiated a hostess—whose long, lean, ill-natured, lightning-looking face, (then evidently labouring to conceal a present irritation,) promised a most engaging security. I congratulated myself over and over again upon this discovery of a path to peace, and had got far into a most pleasing contemplation of a new scheme of life, when mine host himself entered the room. I saw my hostess that instant light up; her face shortened, looked plumper, and beamed with the most animated good nature. I felt my flesh crawl, for she transformed herself almost to a beauty. She opened her smiling lips with a peculiar long, soft, musical enunciation of "my dear;" at which, familiar with the ominous sound, I would have instantly fled, but that I was astounded and overwhelmed by the sudden prostration of my dawning hopes—the recollection of which makes me shudder at this moment. Never was there a more loving, more melodious, or more impetuous strain of fault-finding, than that which she poured into the poor man's ears; because, forsooth, he had not discharged the hostler, for his want of alacrity in the auxiliary duties of the kitchen—the last instance occurring in the preparation of my supper. As soon as I recovered my self possession, I dashed out of the room, hurried to bed, and there came to the conclusion that, whether amongst the vulgar or the polished, I was fated to suffer from the perpetual excitement of my cruel antipathy. I therefore, on the following morning, returned towards town, hardly able to resist the impression that evil spirits (though mine were innocent) had something to do with the matter; for it appeared to me that I had always remarked, lurking under the suavity and blandishment of amiable fault-finding, a subtle, devilish something, which should not come from a really honest and friendly heart. At all events, my antipathy has had a most malignant and destructive effect upon me.

Indeed, my great moral horror once very nearly caused my sudden death, instead of the lingering and fretful departure which it is now effecting. I was confined to my room a few days, by an influenza, and during that time my physician, (who was in attendance for the first time on me), out of esprit d'corps and amiable liberality, sighed, yea, sighed, over so many faults of some particularly admired professional brethren, that my nerves must have fatally sunk had I not discharged the generous man. But, as I said at first, wherever I go, whatever I do, at all times, and in all circles, am I met by my pertinacious torment—and shall be, doubtless, until Death relieves me. Reader, thou mayest opine, perhaps, that I over charge the picture of my horrors; if so, little knowest thou of acute and rooted antipathies. What is so harmless to man as the domestic and timid cat? yet upon this passive little animal being thrown upon a certain warrior, (whereof I was witness,) who was brave as Hannibal, he screamed—"a cat! a cat! take it away, take it away! let me out!"—leaping about the room, a trembling personification of terror. Only reflect what would be the effect in a short time, on such nerves, from twenty or thirty such attacks daily; equal to which I have borne every revolution of the earth upon its axis during the eight or ten past years. Now, be a sceptic if thou wilt, and chusest not to allow an idiosyncratic sensibility to my nerves as great as that of the warrior; yet it is, nevertheless, a veracious observation on my part, that I was a brave, plump, laughing boy, and grew up in habits of invigorating and gymnastic exercise; that I am now, at twenty-eight, a nervous, shrivelled, horror-stricken being, whose skeleton arm has not capacity to pitch a quail six feet; that my ever gentle aunt developed my great moral horror; and that the torments interminably inflicted upon me, through my antipathy, by her and society at large, have reduced me to my present sad state. ANTI-AUNT.

M. Portales, who was born at Neufchatel, in Switzerland, of parents who were in very indigent circumstances, became by his industry and good conduct, one of the greatest merchants on the continent. Before the revolution, it was his usage to attend regularly the large commercial sales at Amsterdam. When any event accidentally retarded his arrival, it was customary to wait a day or two for him. On one occasion, however, it happened that the entire produce of the herring fishery (a thing of great importance in Holland, as the herrings are sent from that country to all parts of the world) was disposed of in his absence. He came just as the bargain had been concluded, and received the apologies of the purchasers for his having been left out of the transaction. "Oh! it is of no consequence, gentlemen; another time you will not do so I am sure." Without losing a moment, he and some of his clerks went to all the coopers and bought every barrel that could be obtained. The herrings beginning to arrive, the persons who had purchased the fishery began to look for barrels to pack them in, but were every where told that M. Portales had secured and paid for them all. Boat after boat entering the harbour, and not knowing what to do with the immense quantity of herrings that were discharged upon the quays, they were at length compelled to apply to the monopolizer of barrels. M. Portales made cent per cent of his bargain, the particulars of which he used afterwards to relate with great glee, and he was never again forgotten in any similar affair.

EXTEMPORE.
When law on lawless lays its paw,
Lawless must then submit to law;
And sober reason must prevail,
When *theology* yields to *Burton's ale*."



PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY EVENING JAN. 3, 1829.

We recommend, to the attention of our medical friends, a pamphlet recently published in KENTUCKY, by ANTHONY HUNN, M. & Ch. D. who has joined with it the prospectus of a periodical work, to be called the *Medical Friend of the People*. We are not fortunate enough to possess a copy, but give a very brief specimen from a Western paper. "The Doctor says he is much opposed to *hard cracking names*. By the appellation of 'bilious fever,' he understands the disease as defined by Hippocrates, '*febris gastrica et meto calidior sanatur*.' Fever is an unit. An equal sthenic diathesis is a *contradictio in objecto*. No man is suddenly smitten with a *plethora*. If the *materia vitialis* of the arterial system be suddenly augmented, the surplus is always abstracted from the nervous, lymphatic, or other systems—and here, he sagely remarks, *equalization is the trump*."

A resolution for the establishment of a State Bank at CINCINNATI, was adopted, in the House of Representatives of OHIO, on the 17th ult. A resolution, excluding coloured children from the benefits of the school law was negatived. The Senate of the same State, on the 20th, passed a resolution to tax bachelors for the support of schools.

The number of paupers in the NEW YORK ALMS HOUSE, according to a statement in the EVENING POST, is 2129.—Men 751—women 700—boys 445—girls 233. Of these 1154 are natives, 975 foreigners. The Penitentiary contains 290 natives and 208 foreigners, of whom 145 men and 178 women are vagrants committed by the Police.—167 men and 8 women sentenced by the Court.

About one thousand persons are said to have attended a meeting recently held at SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS, for the purpose of counteracting the efforts making to procure the stoppage of the mail on SUNDAYS. A committee of twelve was appointed to report proper measures to a meeting to be held this day.

Mr. STURGEON'S *electroscope*, for the performance of *atmospherical and electrical experiments*, is thus described in a LONDON journal:—"A thin wire of soft steel is covered with stout sewing-silk, well waxed, round which is twisted several times a soft copper wire in the form of a spiral, leaving the ends of the latter wire two or three inches long. If sparks be taken from the kite-string by one extremity of the copper wire, the enclosed piece of soft steel becomes magnetised, and its polarity may easily be determined by applying either end to a small compass-needle, which is always to be in readiness for that purpose. That the experimenter may not be deceived, and to ensure correctness, the polarity of the soft steel may readily be reversed, by drawing sparks with the other end of the copper wire; and as four or five sparks will generally reverse the magnetism, the experiments may be varied several times in a few minutes. If the sparks from the string be not sufficiently powerful, a very small jar applied to it will at all times increase their energy. As this instrument acts upon the principles of electro-magnetism, regard must be had to the direction of the spiral enclosing the piece of soft steel; so that by observing the acquired polarity, the direction of the electric current may be determined. The whole of the *atmospherical-electrical apparatus*, with the exception of the kite, is very conveniently carried in the pocket, and the kite itself is quite as portable as a lady's parasol."

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Wednesday, the bill to authorize the occupation of the OREGON was again discussed, at considerable length, and with some warmth. We extract a part of the debate from the report of the NATIONAL JOURNAL.

Mr. STORRS objected to the section of the bill which authorizes the establishment of a port of entry, and to appoint officers. If there be any part of the bill which conflicts with the existing convention, it is this clause. It would also be productive of great oppression to our traders, as even the fruit of the bread tree from the Sandwich Islands could not be imported under the Tariff system, without being subjected to a heavy impost. His strong objection, however, to the bill, was on the ground that it violated the existing convention.

that the forum to which the British subject shall be brought from the north west territory, fortial, shall be in Canada.

He reminded the House, that if we do any thing to provoke collision, it will not be a collision between traders simply, but a collision between two governments. He thought it would be the best course when the bill was again out of committee, to lay it on the table.

Mr. RICHARDSON said, when the bill was reported, it did not contemplate the convention which had been since concluded. He then referred to the convention itself, and contended that there never had been an act committed which had compromised the sovereign right of this country over the territory.

Mr. DAYTON stated his objections to various sections of the bill, and moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the first section until the last, and inserting a substitute, which would authorize an exploration of the territory, and the transfer of a portion of our military force, not exceeding four hundred, to that region, with a view to protect such citizens as may go thither. He stated the utter impracticability, in his opinion, of establishing a territorial government there. If the citizens there were protected by a sufficient military power, he considered it as much as could be required.

Mr. FLOYD referred to the British act of Parliament, to show that it provided for the punishment of any fits subjects, even in the territory of Arkansas. He explained that there was no longer a North West Company. That, and the Hudson's Bay Company have now united, under the charter of the latter, shares in which were originally twenty pounds, and are now selling at two hundred pounds. This shows the value of the territory, and that our negotiators are utterly ignorant of these facts, or had seduced regardless of the interests of the country. He stated that the duty paid at the British Custom House, for furs exclusively foreign, was nearly a million and a half of pounds. Yet we are told that the trade is worth nothing. He did not approve of the course of gentlemen who seemed to argue about the feeling of England. We do not sit here to legislate on the passions of England. He had no dread of the power of England. He knew her power, although he had no affection for her. He knew that her power was not to be treated lightly, and he would do nothing to bring about a collision; but he would stand on our right.

He contended that all our trade in the South seas, and on the North West coast—all our fisheries and hunting, is dependent on this station. He repeated what he had formerly stated as to the value of the trade, being exclusively fished up from the ocean. As to the objection on the ground of the extension of the revenue laws, he reminded the House that this clause, like all the rest of the bill, is entirely conditional. It is not to go into effect until twelve months' notice has been given to the British government. By taking the Sandal wood to China, we get possession of the whole of the Canton trade. They who build ships must use the timber from the Valley of the Oregon, which we have heretofore used by those enterprising citizens, our North Western sailors.

The appropriation had been represented by the gentleman from Missouri as pitiful. The Secretary of the Navy had estimated that 25,000 dollars would be sufficient to send a ship to this coast and make a survey. He had given double that sum. He repeated that the expense of the expedition, as he saw, and part of which he was, he admitted that it had only got to Council Bluffs, but said it was astonishing it ever got so far, considering the weight it had to carry, including the weight it carried from this House. He pointed out what he considered inconsistencies in the argument of the gentleman from Missouri. He gave the substance of a conversation which he had a few days ago with General Clarke, of whom he spoke in terms of high eulogy, in which that gentleman had stated that there was some fine land in this region, although there is other land of less value. He hinted at the impropriety of placing too much reliance upon the reports of the gentleman from Missouri. It ought to be received with caution. If we strangle the American fur trade, we must be supplied from the Hudson's Bay Company. He referred to the enormous value of the imports into England of furs and peltries, which had amounted to six millions in a year, which were to be estimated, though the gentleman from Missouri was making an opinion of the value of that region.

Mr. BATES, of Missouri, made some remarks in reply and in explanation. He said that the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Carolina exactly met his views. If a fort were to be erected for the protection of the fur trade, the mouth of the Columbia river was not the most eligible position for it. He stated that the interior of this region was entirely unknown here.

In reply to the gentleman from Virginia he asserted the impossibility of giving a general character of such a country, which would not leave room for many petty exceptions. As to the opinion given by General Clarke, he would place in opposition to it the statements in the journal of Lewis and Clarke themselves, that there could not be found more land than would sustain 40,000 inhabitants. He explained the other portions of his statements to which exceptions were taken by the gentleman from Virginia. He repeated that the valley of the Columbia river could not be traversed by animals with loads. He denied that the mouth of the Oregon river was the centre of the fur trade. He showed that the concentrated trade could not go down the Oregon, but merely so much of it as belongs to that immediate vicinity. This station had been regarded as the main stay of the whole fishery. Ask any gentleman from Nantucket if any ship ever entered Columbia river, except under stress of weather. He stated also that although ginseng might be found there, as it was found every where in the forests of the United States, no one ever heard of sandal wood being sent thither. He referred to a peculiar difficulty which increased the danger of entering this river, vessels being thrown into a dead calm immediately under the precipitous mountains which form the shore.

In relation to the trade from St. Louis to the Rocky Mountains, he made one or two remarks. There are some of the eastern spurs of the Rocky Mountains which are as accessible from St. Louis as the western sides are from the Pacific.

As to the occupation of the forts, he said the ordinary material of the army of the United States is entirely inadequate to the command of these stations. Even our excellent military academy does not supply fit men. We want such men as Lewis and Clarke, unlettered men, the hardy sons of the mountains, who can live on any food, and endure any hardship; and who possess the calm courage which enabled Gen. Clarke to save his expedition.

He made another reference to the journal of Lewis and Clarke, to show how unfit the road was for the transportation of an armament.—The provisions of the bill he regarded as ill calculated to make this settlement, in the manner in which it ought to be made. He would prefer the enlistment of a peculiar corps, whose habits and nature would present an earnest of success.

A good deal had been said on the subject of the extension of the British laws of Canada to this territory, but no one had said a word of the extension of our laws beyond the limits of our States and Territories. He referred to his own practice, having had to file bills for persons committed there, four hundred miles beyond three boundaries. This was now made a proper extension of jurisdiction to secure the punishment of offences, and he appealed to the practice of gentlemen from boundary States for corroboration of his statements. The only difficulty, in relation to this fact, arose out of the unsettled character of our boundary. By our present laws and customs, you may seize a criminal in the Rocky Mountains, and bring him for trial, by an order from the President or Secretary of War.

The annexed sketch of LONDON manners, in the reign of WILLIAM the third, is extracted from "a comparative view of social life in ENGLAND and FRANCE," lately published by LONGMAN.

Shopping, in the times of which we are speaking, as in our own, seems to have been called in aid by the female world for the occupation of their time. It was attended with somewhat more of interest and excuse than in the present day, where every street presents, in every window, all that the varying productions of fashion or commerce can offer. At that time, our manufactures of luxury and ornament had by no means attained their present excellence. France was then, and with much more reason than now, resorted to for every article of finery and ornament in dress. After the return of the Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's from France, in 1698, with a magnificent wardrobe, King William was importuned to prevent the importation of such clothes from France, to protect and encourage our own manufactures; but our trade to India then brought to England a variety of Eastern productions which no imitations had yet rivalled, and to which no others could compare. The silks, the chintzes, the porcelain, the lacquerware, and the toys of China, were the admiration of Europe. When the India ships arrived in the Thames, it was no uncommon thing for the ladies to go down to Blackwall, and make purchases on board. Madame de Mazarin, we learn from St. Evremont, was particularly eager about these expeditions. The India houses often mentioned in the comedies and poems of the times were no other than warehouses dealing in all the importations of China. They were in the east end of the town, and seem to have been the only retailers of these commodities. The use of tea was then so recent, and so confined, as to occasion no great importation of it; it was a fashionable luxury, and was only to be found in these India houses: there, in a back room behind the warehouse, a kettle was always kept boiling, to try the tea before it was purchased. Parties were common among the young and gay to these India houses, were raffling took place, as a means of disposing of some of their most costly articles, and of facilitating the purchase of others. Such parties, we may suppose, sometimes served as an excuse for meetings which could not have taken place unobserved elsewhere. Such, at least, was the reputation (whether well grounded or not) which they acquired. In a letter from Lord Nottingham, an account is given of Queen Mary having visited all these India houses, partaking of the raffling going on at them, and having dined at the house of a milliner of no good repute, as we are to understand by a coarse reprint which is said to have been given by King William to the Queen for this party. That the reprint was given, the broad words still admitted in the colloquial language of those days, allow us to believe; but it could only be to the prejudiced mind of an inveterate Tory that it could appear otherwise than a good-humoured and rather a gallant way of taking up the circumstance. Had the education of women at this time been less neglected, and had their minds been opened to a greater variety of interests, we should say that the distribution of their time and of their lives was more likely to have contributed to the rational enjoyments of society than at present. Fashion had not then issued what a distinguished female writer has justly called "her most arbitrary decree," that of ordering every body to be present *every where*. Dissipation was not then a business, even among the most dissipated. The circle in which every one moved was so much smaller, and generally so much more intimate, that from society much might have been gained, had any previous preparation made it possible. But from the company of mere housewives, the men soon retreated to their coffee-houses and taverns, and endeavoured to supply by excess in wine that deficiency of gaiety and cheerfulness which can alone be found in society where both sexes contribute their appropriate share. The women left to find occupation in their household business, and amusement in cards and vulgar gossipings on the character, conduct, and circumstances of their neighbours. Time so spent must have reduced all natural abilities to nearly the same level: few were found below, and still fewer above it. Thus we see Swift accusing the whole sex of gross ignorance, idleness, and every bad disposition of mind arising from them, although no man of his day knew so many exceptions to his own decisions.

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strong claim is presented for Legislative assistance. An immense Revenue will be insured, not only on the short Canal, but on the whole line of the Erie Canal from the Montezuma to Albany, a distance of 229 miles, making the advantages of this improvement ten fold in its operation. In addition to all these considerations, an outlet will be made for the plaster, and what is of still greater moment, for the Salt of New York, which may be carried into the interior of Pennsylvania, and delivered at a price that will prevent the consumption of foreign salt. Indeed, the Revenue to be derived from the extra quantity of this latter article alone, which will be manufactured in the event of the construction of this Canal, will, from the duty and the toll, defray the expense of it in a very short period.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

Savannah, Geo. December 24.—Capt. Chase, of the Buenos Ayres schooner Congress, arrived yesterday from a cruise and the West Indies, and in the first week of this month the United States ship Erie, Captain Turner, with Gen. Harrison, our minister, on board, touched at St. Barthe, where a Buenos Ayres schooner was lying, having some time before taken some Brazilian property from an American vessel, which property Capt. Turner demanded, saying that the flag was his. A boat was sent when Capt. Taylor, of the B. A. schr. producing proof of its being enemy's property, the authorities refused to deliver it. Captain Turner then named his boat at night and cut the vessel out, in doing which he was fired upon by the fort which compelled the Erie to slip her cable and put to sea. She proceeded to St. Martin, where she was fired upon by the fort, and then to St. Pierre, where she was fired upon by the fort. A representation of these facts, Capt. C. says, have been forwarded to our government.

The Congress, about 10th Oct. cruising in company with brig Princeton, Capt. Clarke a little east of the Western Isles, fell in with a piratical hermaphrodite brig, of about 200 tons, chased her for 15 hours, and fired several shots, which were returned, without showing her colors; but she escaped in the dark. She appeared to mount 5 guns, with 50 men, and answered the description of a vessel that had robbed vessels of all nations in that vicinity. The President, a few days after, captured an armed schooner, manned by Spaniards, having Danish papers. Two other sets were thrown overboard. Crew acknowledged they had robbed two American vessels. The vessel and crew were carried into St. Eustatia, and sent from thence by Capt. Clarke to St. Thomas for trial. On board were found some American money, and the uniform of an American officer, and his watch, with his name, (Lieut. Farley) engraved on it.

The Pittsburgh Gazette says—"Capt. Baker, commandant of the U. S. Arsenal, is endeavoring to introduce steam power at the arsenal. Here was the government, untroubled by late day, using the clumsy, troublesome, and expensive horse power, surrounded by steam engines, and overlooked by coal pits. The steam engine is one of 15 horse power; it was made and set up by Pratt, and is a sample of the work done uniformly so well and so cheap in this city. It is employed in polishing arms, and is more powerful, it could manufacture as well as polish them, 20 per cent, cheaper than they cost when made at Harper's Ferry and shipped to this depot."

A NEW YEAR'S SEIZURE. The vigilance of our Custom House officers has resulted in the seizure of a British vessel, the "Hornet," on New York on the 1st inst. from St. Johns, (N. B.). By our navigation laws, the cargo must be limited to the produce of the country, and the vessel brought, among other things, four hogheads of Hops, but a body of an inspector took the liberty of knocking the horns about, and discovered two boxes of Irish linen and sheeting, which being there against the statute, were seized and made a legal prize of, and forthwith carried to the public store.

Some little excitement has been created in Providence, in consequence of robberies of the graves in that town. On a recent occasion, after the interment of an Irishman, one of his countrymen marked the grave. The next day it was found that the marks were gone. The grave was re-opened, and the coffin proved to be empty. Other cases are believed to have occurred. The civil authorities have offered rewards for the apprehension of the offenders.

SEA-REPERT.—An animal of uncommon size, and of Cape Cod, a short time since, was taken from the upper jaw and skull in this section of the enormous skeleton is 1500 pounds—the length 15 feet and the breadth 10 feet to eyes 7 feet. As far as could be ascertained the length of the enormous creature was 15 feet. It is a matter of curious speculation, as to what was the true character of this oceanic production when alive.

From the N. Y. Evening Post. THE NEW YEAR.—The new year commenced with a cold drizzling rain, which continued throughout the day. Nevertheless, we could not help but have a very perceptible effect on the spirits of our citizens; nor do we wonder at the single glass of Perfect Ice, which was sold in various parts of the city, making friends and neighbors, with the usual salutations, were pretty general.

At an old-fashioned N. E. snow storm, we have had this winter, has set in. It has already whitened the tops of the hills, and will afford our beaux and belles a splendid sleighing. The celebration of his honor the Mayor, in an inopportune disposition, worthy of a child. Several persons, chiefly boys, were seen in various parts of the city, making attempts to raise a band. Many of these persons were equipped with instruments of discord, and the police office this morning, the appearance of a concert room, being strewn with horse-droppings, in trumps, (one of which was of gigantic size) violins, guitars, &c. So vigorous and prompt were the watchmen in detecting each attempt at disturbance, that scarcely a blast from the horns, or a squeak from the fiddles, interrupted the tranquility of the peaceful citizen.

ITEMS.

At noon yesterday, our streets have been animated with the frequent jingling of bells; a sound to which, of late years, we have been quite unaccustomed. The fifteenth of April was the only day of that season on which the runners could go smoothly over the snow—and the snow then lasted scarcely an hour.

A Bold Stroke for a Husband was to be made yesterday, at Baltimore, for the benefit of Miss Clara Fisher, with the aid of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Brown. Emory Lowman, who lost an arm at the bombardment of Fort Mifflin, in 1814, was, with his wife and four children, burnt out of their home on Tuesday last. He resided at Baltimore, where an effort is making to restore him and his family.

During the past year, 30 fires occurred in Baltimore. The whole number, during the last eight years, has been 199.

The steam-boat Congress proceeded as far up the North river as Catskill, during the cold on Wednesday, having penetrated an almost solid field of ice for 30 miles, it being in many places four inches in thickness.

The Indiana Gazette states, that the increase of population in that state, during the past year, is estimated at ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND PERSONS.

Why are blind men like Professors?—Because they feel loss-of-eyes (Philosophy.)

A steam-boat line, to run between the island of Nantucket and the neighboring continent, is talked of.

On the 24th ult. Mr. Almer Bruce, from Mass. dressed, at the slaughterhouse of J. & S. Colt, Wayne, county N. Y. 132 sheep! A second person dressed 106—and a third 79—making in the whole 317. Pretty fair!

Twelve hogs, all of one litter, one year old, were sold in Pawtucket, R. I. on the 23d inst, which weighed when dressed 4236 lbs. This pretty litter came from Connecticut.

Senor Segura, the eminent violin-player, and generally one of the first musicians of the era, has composed a march, which he entitles President Jackson's Grand March.

The P. & W. Chronicle mentions that a human skeleton has been found in a swamp in the south part of Attleborough. The bones were greatly decayed, and apparently had lain there for several years. No trace could be found as to the manner of the death, and none of the clothing remained except a small piece of cotton cloth.

A powder mill, at Westfield, belonging to Laflin & Co. blew up on Thursday week, about half past 12 o'clock. The shock was very visibly felt 9 miles distant. No person was injured, the man who accidentally ignited the composition having had time to escape before the explosion.

The managers of the Chesnut street Theatre announce that a new national drama, entitled the "EIGHTH OF JANUARY," from the pen of one of our townsmen, will be produced on the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

Some loud complaints are uttered in the interior of Pennsylvania, against the erection of a dam by the Canal Commissioners, across the Susquehanna river, (probably) in Luzerne county. They say the free navigation of the river, which is obstructed, is guaranteed to the people by law.

Miss Eunice Parker, represented as an interesting young lady, aged 22 years, recently from Washington county in New-York, lately drowned herself in the basin at Black Rock. She was of a pensive, melancholy disposition, and had labored under a depression of spirits for some time. The Coroner's inquest attributed the deed to temporary insanity—the most humane conclusion.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania was to re-assemble yesterday.

The Honorable Albert Gallatin and Son arrived in town yesterday morning, and took lodgings at the U. S. Hotel.

Petitions are in circulation in Delaware county, for signatures, to be presented to the Legislature, during its present session, praying for the passage of an act, incorporating a Company, to construct a Turnpike from the Delaware State line to Philadelphia, on the great Southern Mail Road.

The Pawtucket R. I. Chronicle complains of the want of police in that town, to prevent nightly disturbances in the streets. It was thought they were suppressed two years since.

Mr. B. T. Bristol was accidentally upset in a small sail-boat on Oswego river, N. Y. on the 21st ult. and drowned. Three companions reached the shore with difficulty.

TO RENT.

A CARPENTER'S SHOP and lot adjoining, near Schuylkill Eighth and Chesnut streets. Inquire at 174 Chesnut street. Jan 3—604

The Subaltern's Log Book.

INCLUDING Anecdotes of well known Military Characters. Talk not of seventy years as age, in seven I have seen more changes, down from monarchs to the humblest individual under heaven. Than might suffice a modern century through." In 2 vols. duodecimo, just received and for sale by TOWARD & HOGAN, 255 Market street. Jan 3—11

SCHEME PRICE.

TICKETS and shares in the 15th Class, Union Canal Lottery, to be drawn on the 30th inst., can be had at scheme price (\$8) until ten o'clock, this evening, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 73 South Third street, one door below Chesnut street. A. M. NUTT. Jan 3—11

NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW, No. 62.

JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL, No. 136 Chesnut street, North American Review, No. 62, for January, 1829. Jan 3—11

IMPERIAL PAPER.

THIS day received and for sale at POTTER'S PAPER WARE HOUSE, first door above the Post Office, Franklin Place, where may be had every description of paper manufactured in this country, and at the lowest mill prices, for cash, or approved notes. Jan 3—11

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED.

A. J. DOBSON'S Agent, No. 108 Chesnut street, THE PHILADELPHIA MONTHLY MAGAZINE. Devoted to General Literature and the Fine Arts. (New Series) No. 3, vol. 1. CONTENTS.—American Sensitiveness respecting Literary Reputation.—Vagaries, No. 2.—Style-mongers.—Lacretia Gravelle.—Progress of Literature in Pennsylvania, No. 3.—The Dumb Singular.—Ode, Progress of the Mechanic Arts.—The Elbow Chair.—Review, The Western Source.—The House on the Cliff.—Poetry, The Spirit of Destruction.—The New Year.—Reviews.—Music.—Poetry, To the Last Year.—To Correspondents.—Notices.

TERMS.—Five dollars, payable on the delivery of the third number, and afterwards in advance. It not paid in advance, the price will be six dollars. Subscriptions received as above. Jan 3—11

THE SUBALTERN'S LOG-BOOK.

JUST received and for sale by E. LITTELL, No. 136 Chesnut street, the Subaltern's Log-Book; including anecdotes of well known military characters. Pelham; or, the Adventures of a Gentleman. Crookford; or, Life in the West. Tales of the West; by the author of Letters from the Our Village; Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery. Mrs. Ople's Works in 11 vols. Cooper's Novels in 11 vols. Garrison's Revolutionary Anecdotes, 2d Series. Jan 3—11

ELIZABETH PAXSON,

HAVING taken the house, No. 175 North Fourth, above Noble street, intends keeping for sale, Hams, Lard, Sausage, &c. of her own manufacturing, and would be willing to take a few respectable customers as boarders. N. B. A person desirous that the friends and acquaintances of E. Paxson should possess the above information, has, without her knowledge, called and paid for the insertion of this notice. Jan 3—11

MARRIED. On Thursday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Force, Mr. WILLIAM KINSEY, Jr. to Miss MARY GOSSLINE, both of Bristol.

DIED.

At sea, on his passage to Pernambuco, about the 20th of October, after 23 days, Captain CHARLES EDWIN, aged 35. Capt. Edwin was well known as a vigorous and highly educated man, and a man of sterling integrity, and there are few who have ever known him, but will sincerely deplore his early fate, as a loss to society in general, and a most increasing disappointment to his affectionate wife and five children.

ALMANACK.

1829.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER.	MOON'S PHASES.
JANUARY.	7 23	4 37	0 18	NEW
2 SATURDAY.	7 22	4 38	1 20	1 1/2
3 SUNDAY.	7 21	4 39	1 23	2 1/2
4 MONDAY.	7 20	4 40	1 26	3 1/2
5 TUESDAY.	7 19	4 41	1 29	4 1/2
6 WEDNESDAY.	7 18	4 42	1 32	5 1/2
7 THURSDAY.	7 17	4 43	1 35	6 1/2
8 FRIDAY.	7 16	4 44	1 38	7 1/2

SKIE NEWS.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

ARRIVED.

Schr. Favorite, Bermuda, 5 days from Richmond, with cargo, to C. S. Paine. Schr. Virginia, Chambers, Norfolk, 7 days, with cargo, to C. S. Paine. Schr. Intrepid, Parker, N. York, 3 days, with mdze, to Captain.

BELOW.

Br. brig Commerce, Burton, from Liverpool, with cargo, salt, &c. to Curdwell, Potter & Co.

CLEARED.

Brig Emily, Copeland, St. Jago de Cuba, J. B. Bernadine.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Commerce, Morgan, for St. Thomas, went to sea on Thursday.

Schr. Amelia, 9 days hence, for Port au Prince, was spoken on the 10th inst. in lat. 28, lon. 73 15.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2. Arrived, ship London Packet, Robinson, of Baltimore, 30 days from Rio de Janeiro, with coffee, hides, sugar, &c. Passengers, Capt. J. Dwyer, E. H. Boel, W. H. Allen, T. Buckley, and A. White. Left, Nor. 23d, ship Patriot, Hunt, of New York, for Bahia, New Orleans, Cole, for New York, Hesperia, Allen, of New York, discharging; Cyrus, on a whaling voyage, the Captain's wife, Maria, Tufon, just arrived from Portland; Brigs Tule, Holland, of New York, for India, in 2 days; Rebecca, Bourne, for Malaga, in 10 days; Chalcidion, King, for Havre, of New Bedford; Oregon, Grand, for Gallez, Gileon; Phoenix, Jones, of New York, for New York, discharging; Lion, Porter, Nancy, Groves, and Elizabeth, Lane, for sale; Acorn, Burbeck, sold; Brigs Numa, of Alexandria; Calypso, of Salem, en route to Santos.

Ship Emily, Waterman, from New Orleans, day of sailing 8th, with cotton, &c.

Ship Empire, Sinclair, 10 days from Charleston, with cotton, &c.

Brig Helen Mar, Harrison, from Charleston, with cotton, &c.

Brig Julia, Chase, 4 days from Portland, with fish, barrels, &c.

Bremen brig Constitution, Meier, 37 days from Bremen, with mdze.

Brig Harriet, Cook, of Providence, from St. Petersburg, and 4 days from Newport, with hemp, iron, &c.

Brig Vary, Davis, 6 days from Alexandria, with flour, &c.

Swedish brig Augusta, Shultz, Galle, Sweden, 73, 40 days from the Channel, with 120 tons iron—Schoer, 23d ult. inst. 30, ship—of Portsmouth, N. H. from Charleston, for Sweden.

Brig Topaz, Brown, of Hallowell, 22 days from New Orleans, with cargo, to sail in 2 days.

Ship Lotus, of Hallowell, B. Harvey, ship Hiram, for New York, 8th. Passed in the River, brig Massachusetts, from Boston; ship—Given, of and from Bath, and ship Lotus, of Hallowell, 19th ult. inst. 19th ult. inst. 24, inst. 31, spoke ship Lafayette.

Schr. Eliza, Pike, 9 days from Charleston, with cotton. Passengers, Mrs. Mitchell, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Scher, J. Reid, and H. Harvey. Ship Hiram, for New York, Empire, Sinclair, for New York, sailed the day before.

Schr. Franklin, Taylor, from Philadelphia, with merchandise. Below, brig Mark, Mobile, cotton.

Sailed, ship New York, Bennett, Liverpool, Bayard, Putnam, Harris, Francis, 1st, St. Louis, do; Brighton, Scher, London, 2d, Baltimore, N. Orleans, Atlantic, Europe, Offshore, Knight, Savannah.

Cleared, ship Henry Hill, Urquhart, Mobile. Ship Roman, Gurrell, Liverpool.

Ship Palma, Marshall, New Orleans. Ship Orion, Merchant, St. Thomas.

Ship Othello, Knight, Savannah. Schr. Constellation, Dix, Hallowell.

 Schr. Angelica, Villafra, New York. |

BOSTON, Dec. 30.—The brig St. Pierre, of New York, sailed from this port 21st of Feb. last, for St. Pierre, with a cargo of provisions, tobacco, &c. and has not since been heard of. The following is a list of her officers and crew, as reported at the Custom House:—Barney C. Foster, of Brewster, captain; Wm. Wheeler, born in Thomaston, 1st mate, aged 27; Ichabod Ireland, born in New York, 2d mate, aged 49; Charles Robinson, 3d mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 4th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 5th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 6th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 7th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 8th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 9th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 10th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 11th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 12th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 13th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 14th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 15th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 16th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 17th mate, aged 24; John H. Foster, 18th mate, aged 24; John H. 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